

IN HUB MARKETS

Quotations on the Leading Products In Demand.

Boston. --Butter is firm and well held at quotations, though trade is not specially brisk. The supply is generally in good hands, with reports from the country firm. Extra creamery, small packages, 22¢@22½¢; northern fresh, round lots, 21½¢@22¢; western, 21½¢; eastern, 21½¢; dairies, 17½¢@19¢; firsts, 16½¢@18¢; lard, 11¢@10¢; jobbing, 10¢@11¢ higher.

The market on cheese is steady, with the supply well held. Dealers are talking a firmer market. Round lots, new, 10¢@10½¢; sage, 10¢@11¢; jobbing, 10¢@11¢ higher.

Eggs have continued firm, especially on the best stocks of fresh. The best storage lots are also very firm. Early storage, 15¢@17¢; fresh western, 14¢@17¢; eastern, 16¢@18¢; nearby and fancy, 18¢@22¢ and up; jobbing, 1¢@1½¢ higher.

The bean market is very firm, with still higher prices suggested on pea and medium. The drought has injured the crop in the west, while all the acreage had been decreased.

The supply of apples has not yet been quite up to that of a year ago. There are suggestions of a short crop in many sections. They are selling at 75¢@81.25¢ for bushel baskets; crates, \$1.125¢; barrels, \$2.50¢@3.50¢.

Pears are in pretty good supply, with some southern coming forward. Southern in barrels are quoted at \$3.63.50 for good to best, with some lots that have to be sold for less. California pears are reported to be in smaller supply, with not many more to come forward. They are quoted at \$2.25¢ per box by the jobbers.

Of blueberries the supply is very abundant. The trade is obliged to discourage too great shipments from the country, although the quality is generally fine. They are quoted at \$6.10¢ for crate lots. Native blackberries are coming in pretty good supply, with the quality excellent. They are quoted at 10¢@12¢, in crate lots. Native raspberries are in only moderate supply, with the demand pretty good at about 10¢ for pints in crate lots. Currants are still on the market and jobbing at 10¢.

A few gooseberries are seen and they job at 10¢@12¢ for quart boxes. Delaware grapes are already coming forward, a carload having been received. They are quoted at 6¢@7¢ per basket.

Potatoes are easier, and something of the scare is over. The feeling in the trade that there are a great many potatoes somewhere, and that, though they may rule high compared with a year ago, they are not to be so unreasonably high as for a week past. It is suggested that they may be even brought from California, where there is a most abundant crop. They are now quoted at \$5.00¢ per barrel, with the latter price the extreme for anything in a wholesale way. Red sweet sell at \$4.45¢; white, \$4.45¢; yellow, \$4.50¢@5.50¢, as to quality.

Onions are easier at about \$2 per bag or Egyptian, native, \$2 per barrel; per bushel, 75¢. Bunch sell at 25¢ per dozen.

Celery is at wide range, from 20¢ up to \$1.50 per dozen. Spinach is higher at \$1 per bushel. Lettuce sells at 25¢ per box. Radishes are quoted at 5¢@30¢ per box.

Marrow squashes are quoted at \$1.75 per barrel for southern, with native at \$2. Summer squashes sell at \$5.47¢ per 100, as to quality and variety. Cucumbers are quoted at \$1.50 per box for good. The market is flooded with poor lots of Jersey and south.

Tomatoes sell at \$3.64¢ per crate for the best, with hothouse at 10¢ per pound. Jerseys are quoted at 40¢@51¢ per crate.

Yellow turnips are down to \$1.50 per barrel. There are no French white at and. White flat sell at 25¢@50¢ per bushel. Cabbages are plenty at 75¢ \$1 per barrel, or at \$3.63.50 per 100.

Beets are quoted at 50¢ per bushel; carrots, \$1.50¢; mint, 25¢ per dozen; cress, 35¢; parsley, 25¢. String beans are sold at wide range, 50¢@81¢ per box. Bell beans sell at \$1.125¢ per box.

Green corn is easier at 50¢@75¢ per bushel box. Leeks sell at 75¢ per dozen; peppers, \$1 per box; egg plants, 1.50¢ per box.

Cantaloupes are very plenty and sell at from 50¢ to \$3 per package for black caps and other large varieties. Rockys sell at 40¢@82¢ per crate, as to quality and condition. Watermelons are in pretty full supply and sell at 15¢@16¢, the latter price for very choice large.

The market on pork and lard is reported firm, with prices well sustained. The beef market is fairly well cleaned up. Prices are fairly sustained.

On lambs the market is steady, with quotations rather easy and veals easy. Spring lambs, 10¢@12¢; fall lambs, 9¢@10¢; muttons, 9¢@8¢; veals, 7¢@9¢; fancy and Brightons, 9¢@9½¢.

Poultry is only fairly sustained, with both dead and alive. Teed turkeys, 9¢@11¢; frozen, 9¢@11½¢; fresh native chickens, 10¢@25¢; western, 14¢@18¢; fresh fowls, 12¢@14¢; teed fowls, 10¢@11¢; live chickens, 12¢@13¢; spring ducks, 12¢@13¢.

Hay continues in quiet demand, with ferings liberal. Prices are rather easy in consequence. Rye straw is quiet for new, with old about out of the market. Millfeed is firmer and quoted higher. Hay, \$12¢@17¢; fancy and jobbing, \$17.50¢@18.50¢; rye straw, \$10¢@17¢.

Corn advanced during the week 2¢ to 3¢, under adverse crop reports. Still, these reports have varied to the extent that less confidence is being put in them. The general estimate of the total crop now 1,500,000,000 bushels, against the crop of over 2,000,000,000 bushels.

Oats have continued pretty firm, with the change in prices. Still, the closing shows a decline of about 1¢ for the week. It is well understood that the supply of oats here is unusually light, and hence the market is easily sustained at a position relatively above the market at options.

OUR FARMERS.

MILK THE COWS CLEAN.

The practical value of regularity in milking has long been recognized, but very few dairymen observe it strictly to the letter every day in the season. Some years ago a series of tests showed me that cows milked at irregular intervals, although twice within the twenty-four hours, shrank in yield in an average to each animal of half a pound daily, or three and a half pounds during the period of a week. During this time, other cows in the herd, milked with utmost regularity as to hour, morning and night, maintained an even flow without shrinkage. Not caring to render the first number wholly unprofitable, a return to regular milking was made at the end of a week, but even with this, it took three weeks' subsequent time before they regained their original yielding status. On even so-called first-class dairy farms this subject is not given the importance that it merits, as, witness how over-sleeping in the morning, or prolonged evening labor in the field, are made to infringe on the milking hour.

Bear this in mind, that if you milk cows at all, no other work on the farm that you are called to do is more important than this self-same milking. If you stay an hour late in the field in the evening to finish planting your crop of potatoes, while your herd of cows stand at the pasture gate waiting to be milked, what have you gained? A few extra rows of potatoes would grow as readily if planted the next morning, while what you have lost in milk yield may not be regained in many days of renewed vigilance.

On this subject a cow is wiser than some of her masters. Milk her at a certain hour a few days and, while she carries no watch, animal intelligence guides her unerringly at the self-same hour to her accustomed milking place. You see, the average cow is anxious to be a good, faithful and profitable servant to her owner, but he often opposes this endeavor by his own carelessness or stubborn ignorance.

In the flush of feed of summer, it is sometimes expedient to let only ten or eleven hours intervene between the morning's and night's milking, while thirteen or fourteen hours might separate the night's from the morning's lacteal excretion. The reason for this is obvious, as the milk animal, feeding more industriously during the day, secretes more milk in her udder by evening, than through a corresponding time in the night, thus demanding earlier relief from her load. In every event, see that your cows are fed at a regular hour from day to day, and you will have mastered one of the secrets (?) of profitable dairying.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Zinc and Grinding make Devote Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand.

FARMING AN INTELLECTUAL PURSUIT

The question, "What has the farm to offer to the boy?" might be made to read, "What hasn't the farm to offer to the boy?" He can bring out of the farm exactly what he puts into it, and the better educated he is for his task the more he will bring out.

My hired man is a German. He is a good farmer, a close observer of soil and animals. One day in talking about a certain piece of refractory land, he said to me, "Das land got no humus" I was surprised to hear the word "humus" from his lips. I asked, "John, what do you know about humus?" "I learned that in school when I was a kind" he replied. Then he explained to me that "humus" was decayed vegetable matter, and that when mixed with the mineral elements of the soil it becomes plant food and helps to keep the ground moist.

Here was a man who had been taken by his government in the old country when he was a child in school and taught the meaning of words that stood for agricultural principles. He was not stumbling along blindly with primal forces that meant so much for or against him. Is there any reason why our farm boys should be less competently treated? It is said that the decline in farm values in New York in the last thirty years reached the enormous sum of over a billion dollars. What has caused it? The desertion of farmers' sons. It is time our boys were winning back this wealth.

Rightly understood, farming is an intellectual pursuit. It contains problems sufficient in number and extent for the most ambitious intellect and profound investigation. It is time our young men were casting aside the idea that the farm is a narrow place and investigating the rewards it has to offer in response to intelligent effort.—*Young People's Weekly.*

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price 25 cts. For sale by H. C. Pierce, Barton, H. S. Webster, Barton Landing, W. E. Tripp, E. Charleston.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

A Parallel.

Here is a young man, the scion of an honorable house, bent upon poisoning himself. He is bound to die, or, if not to die, to do himself as much harm as possible. Shall his father, whose heart surges with beautiful pity, "regulate" the matter by furnishing his son periodic doses of the coveted drug—the effect of which upon body and brain is unaltered, whether administered at home or secured abroad? The world would hold up hands of horror at such a thing and the law rush in to punish the parent and save the son, adjudging one insane and the other, if not insane, a cold-blooded murderer. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will never take any other attitude on this question. The presence of alcoholic liquor in camp, even if "only beer," has made alcoholic victims out of many of our soldiers and continued in their evil practice others who were habits before entering the army. The United States government is as insane or as guilty as the father who administered poison, when it countenances its "boys" in drinking. What a glory among the nations would be ours could it be said that American wives, mothers and sisters gladly saw their "men folks" enlist because the army posts, at least, barred out the accursed thing, assuring to the soldier a measure of protection. These are times for mighty faith, mighty thought, mighty action, mighty prayer; and behind the ranks of the faithful standeth the Mighty One of Israel, in whose might the right shall conquer.

James White, Bryantville, Ind., says: DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve healed running sores on both legs. He had suffered 6 years. Doctors failed to help him. Get DeWitt's. Accept no imitations. H. C. Pierce, R. E. French, H. S. Webster, Russell & Sears.

CANTEEN RESTORATION?

The *Presbyterian Journal*, Philadelphia, presents the following excellent discussion of the attempt to secure the repeal of the anti-canteen law:

At the next session of congress among the first bills to be presented will be one authorizing the restoration of the army canteen. From present indications we also believe it will pass and go to the president for his signature. Ever since the abolishment of the army canteen there has been a most persistent effort on the part of the general press for its restoration. Whether all these efforts are to be regarded as in the light of coincidences is a question. That some were honest, we have no doubt. The high character of the journals interested will admit of no other conclusion. Journals are no more infallible than the men behind them, and we can readily understand how a perfectly honest man may easily be deceived. But some of the arguments advanced on behalf of the canteen have to us, at least, a most suspicious look. For instance, when the public is told that the liquor interests of the country co-operated with the temperance advocates to destroy the canteen, we have not the slightest doubt that some one is lying, and lying for a purpose. The liquor interests are never in favor of closing saloons at any price or any time. Saloons are their markets, and through them they expect to dispose of their goods. The canteen is simply the regimental saloon, and just how it is going to advance the cause of temperance we cannot understand. The presumption that a soldier must get drunk, we believe to be unjust. This is precisely what the canteen does. It assumes that the soldier will have his beer, and better for him that he obtain it in camp than out. Apart from all else there is a sentiment about this question which ought to weigh with thinking men. Should the government go into the saloon business, and seek to profit by selling to its own employees? No corporation could do it, and hope to survive for a year. It looks like a very simple matter, and we believe when relieved of all personal interests that its complexity will readily disappear.

Comment by the Enemy.

As illustrating how fanatics work along temperance lines it is but necessary to refer to the published reports of the work done by the Kansas State Temperance Union. During 1900 its expenditures for temperance work reached nearly \$50,000, as against about \$600 in 1896. It had no field workers out in 1896, but during a considerable portion of 1900 three have been regularly employed. During the latter part of 1900 it has required the full time of three clerks to carry on its correspondence, as against one part of the time in 1896. Last year it printed and circulated 1,200,000 pages of literature, as against some 3,000 pages five years ago. It sent out over 14,000 written communications, instead of the 1,500 of five years ago.—*The Wine and Spirit News.*

What most people want is something mild and gentle when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by H. C. Pierce, Barton, H. S. Webster, Barton Landing, W. E. Tripp, E. Charleston.

HOUSEHOLD.

"Let Your Light So Shine."

Let in a little sunshine
Each day on some dark life;
The world's in need of lights; let thine
Gleam brightly through the strife!

A gentle word is better
Often than gift of gold;
A smile may break the fetter
That long some heart did hold.

Few rarer gifts are ours
Than handclaps warmly given,
And kind deeds are the flowers
That make of earth a Heaven.

So let each passing day
Record some kind deed done;
Go smiling, giving, all thy way,
Be of thy world the sun!

—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

WEDDING PRESENTS.

The wedding present as an institution cannot be ignored. It should be and almost always is a matter of pleasure to both recipient and giver, and when properly given—that is, in cases where intimacy and affection warrant its being sent—it is a most charming institution. Wedding presents are sometimes objected to on the ground that they compel young people to start their married life under the overhanging shadow of gifts which must eventually be repaid in kind. Where such a shadow is it deserves to be, for less kindly appreciation of the interest and affection of one's friends can scarcely be imagined than this. The wedding present in almost all cases represents a token of good will and affectionate interest, and should be so received.

Let no one be deterred from sending a wedding present because of her inability to send something costly or elaborate. Many pretty and useful things may be purchased nowadays for very little money, and many dainty articles suitable for personal or household use may be made by reasonably clever hands. Probably the presents most valued by the average bride are those which are made by the loving hands of her friends.

Many wedding presents in leather are shown, the first and most important of all, being the new trunks, which are full of all sorts of ingenious arrangements for the careful packing of a woman's belongings. More attractive, and quite as useful, presents in leather are portfolios, traveling desks and clocks, shopping bags and satchels.

At the housefurnishing stores the display of goods which will serve as useful wedding presents is large. There are nests of boxes and baskets, sets of brooms and brushes, sets of trays, sets of cake and jelly pans, pudding and ice-cream moulds, sets of bread and cake boxes, glass rolling pins, French coffee pots and nickel-plated chafing dishes.

The silver and nickel plated chafing dishes may be classed among the available things for wedding gifts. Those with the hot water pans having ebony handles seem to have reached the very summit of perfection.

In needle work for wedding gifts there is an unlimited amount from the exquisite lace table cover, down to a dozen cheesecloth dusters neatly hemmed, carefully laundered and tied up daintily with white ribbon.

Pictures make acceptable wedding gifts if the giver of them bestows time and thought upon their selection. Preference should be given to etchings, engravings and photographs. During the past few years it has been possible to obtain small, but very good reproductions of old English prints. Several of these framed together in a long narrow frame in Dutch oak, or one of dull finished black wood, would make an acceptable gift.

Odd pieces of furniture make most attractive wedding gifts. In this list may be classed quaint chairs and tables, tabourets, cabinets, plate-racks, book shelves, cedar chests, carved hall seats, music racks and screens.—*Exchange.*

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by H. C. Pierce, Barton, H. S. Webster, Barton Landing, W. E. Tripp, E. Charleston.

Oversensitiveness.

There is probably no trait which makes the person, and all whom he approaches more uncomfortable than to be oversensitive. If we are on the lookout for slights we shall surely find them in abundance. If we sometimes feel that no one cares for us, and we are of little consequence, perhaps it would be well for us to look within ourselves and see if we are not in a large measure responsible for this condition of things. We shall never win friends by complaining of their lack of appreciation or by holding ourselves aloof and expecting others to make all the advances. "If you would find a good many faults, be on the look out; but if you want to find them in unlimited quantities, be on the look-in."—*Ex.*

LOSS OF APPETITE

Is commonly gradual; one dish after another is set aside till few remain. These are not eaten with much relish, and are often so light as not to afford much nourishment. Loss of appetite is one of the first indications that the system is running down, and there is nothing else so good for it as Hood's Sarsaparilla—the best of all tonics. Accept no substitute for Hood's.

OUR WARRANT

has a Cash Value. We handle only

Instruments which we can Guarantee

and which are warranted to us. If anything goes wrong about an Instrument purchased of us, we either make it right or replace with a new one.

We have just received

A NEW STOCK OF PIANOS

in which are some exceptionally fine Cases. Call and inspect.

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AN ODORLESS, INEXPENSIVE PLANT FOOD.

As good as any on the market. Put up in one pound packages at

15 Cents per Package.

Full directions on the outside. Send for it or ask your dealer to get it for you.

Good Inducements for Dealers.

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Skilled workmen and fine material produce Plumbing of a high class. Such is the combination on which we pride ourselves. Whether it be

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we are prepared to do the finest work, and guarantee to give satisfaction. If you have any work of this kind in prospect, consult us.

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The most Effective Costumes, because Stylish and Perfect Fitting, are our

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits.

Our long experience in dealing in these goods enables us to get the best values that can possibly be produced for the prices.

These are the values we are now giving in Ladies' Suits:

7.50 Suits for 5.00.	8.00 Suits for 6.00.
9.00 Suits for 7.50.	10.00 Suits for 8.00.
12.00 Suits for 10.00.	15.00 Suits for 12.50.
20.00 Suits for 15.00.	

Lightning Fruit Jars, Mason, Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers, and extra Rubbers now ready.

Bug Death and Paris Green

are necessities this summer. We have the right kind and prices are low

Scythes, Forks, Rakes, Scythe Stones, a nice lot of Hammocks, Tanglefoot, Fly Killers, Mosquito Nets, Etc.

Now is the time the housekeepers use lots of

STARCH.

We give you 5 pounds for a quarter, and you never saw better Starch.

Durkee's Salad Dressing, Rae's Salad Oil, Canned Turkey, Chicken, Ham, Sausage, and lots of Dainties for Campers and Picnickers.

We want 100 Bushels of Potatoes, and can pay a fancy price for them.

O. D. OWEN,

Barton, Vt., June 24, 1901.